



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

politics have adopted it." Lord Monck (late Governor-General of Canada) said, in the House of Lords, that Canada "should be taught to look forward to independence." Sir George Campbell said, "I believe Canada to be a burden and a risk to us." John Bright said, in Parliament, "There is no statesman in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood" in defence of Canada. He hoped "the whole of that vast continent in America might become one great confederation of States, not mixing itself up with the entanglements of Europe, without a custom house inside throughout the whole length and breadth of the territory." Mr. Lowe said, in Parliament, "It is our duty to represent to Canada that if after well weighed consideration she thinks it more to her interest to join the great American Republic itself, it is the duty of Canada to deliberate for her own interest and happiness." Lord Russell said, "If the North American colonies showed an anxiety to amalgamate with the United States, I do not think it would be wise to resist that desire." Many more such sayings might be given.—*Friends' Review*.

#### POINTS AS TO HAYTI.

I have seen a great many handsome black men too. As our distinguished chairman has told you, I spent eight years in Hayti as United States Minister, and I then resided near one of the most remarkable governments on this continent, and in the midst of one of the most remarkable people that God ever created. The handsomest man I ever saw in my life was a black man. The Haytians were the only people on the face of the earth who, when slaves, without abolition, sought to assert their rights and then to maintain that assertion in blood. Ever since January 1, 1804, they have been sovereign on the little island of Hayti, and it is a manly sovereignty too. And those who appreciate the character of the negro for courage must see that when Legitime feels that he has the power behind him, he may teach Bayard that he has the right to seize the Haytian Republic, and that Admiral Luce has no right to take it from him.—*Prof. John M. Langston*.

#### THE UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.

A great Congress is to be held this year in Paris. The meetings of the missionaries of good will will be held probably in the month of June, 1889; and will follow the work of the Universal Peace Congress of Paris in 1878. The programme was formulated at a meeting held at the residence of M. Ch. Lemonnier, the President of the International League of Peace and Liberty, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the President of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, presiding. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were Messrs. F. Passy, Ch. Lemonnier, H. Pratt, Eschenauer, H. Destrem, Conturier, Gaston Morin, Guebin, Mesdames Greiss-Trant, Taxily and Toussaint.

The programme adopted was:

1. Consideration of International Arbitration under all the forms and in all the applications to which the principle may be adapted.
2. Permanent Treaties of Arbitration between two or several peoples.
3. Application of the principle of neutralization to rivers, canals, straits, territories, nations, etc., etc.

4. International applications of the principle of Federation.

5. The Creation, by the initiative of Peace Societies, of Colleges of Arbiters.

6. The introduction in universities, colleges, and schools, of courses of theoretical and practical arbitration.

7. Reforms to be effected in international law.

8. The fundamental principles of an international code.

9. Generally, study, examination, and discussion of the means and measures which may progressively substitute between nations the juridic state, for that of war or truce, and finally render disarmament possible.—*L'Arbitre*.

G. DE W.

#### PEACE HYMN.

Hush the loud cannon's roar,  
The frantic warrior's call!  
Why should the earth be drenched with gore?  
Are we not brothers all?

Want from the wretch depart,  
Chains from the captive fall;  
Sweet mercy, melt the oppressor's heart—  
Sufferers and brothers all.  
Churches and sects, strike down  
Each high partition wall;  
Let love each harsher feeling drown—  
Christians are brothers all.  
Let love and truth alone  
Hold human hearts in thrall;  
That heaven its work at length may own  
And men be brothers all.

#### A NEW PEN-PICTURE OF WAR.

John S. Wise has written for the *Century* magazine for January, a dazzling and fascinating war picture; dazzling as is the basilisk; fascinating as is the serpent. It is an account of the fighting of the boys of the Lexington, Virginia, Military Institute at New Market. These "Cadets" were mere lads summoned from their school to meet an emergency in the civil war. Of the corps of 225, the killed and wounded numbered 56.

Before they were called to an actual campaign, we read, "The drill was perfect, they moved as one man." They were high-strung boys. Each battle they heard of infused fresh impatience for the fight. The terrible war wore on. The winter of 1863-4 was a gloomy one at the South. The wise shook their heads sadly at the prospect.

"Our little nest of fledglings, now numbering 350, too young to reason, too buoyant to doubt, longed to try their wings (*i.e.* to fight). They were gratified. On the tenth of May, 1864, they marched out like real soldiers to meet the foe. Before we left camp Captain Frank Preston, neither ashamed nor afraid to pray, sent up an appeal to God for protection of our little band. Few were the dry eyes. A few hours later in the thickest of the fight, and with an empty sleeve, he commanded Company B.

"The veterans made us ashamed of our seriousness with their gibes, and renewed within our hearts the true daredevil spirit of soldiery. It was Sunday morning and eleven o'clock; the little town of New Market, which a moment before seemed to sleep so peacefully upon the Sabbath morn, was now wreathed in battle smoke and swarming with troops. I was left to guard some baggage, but I could not stay. I feared the ridicule of my father (Gov. Wise). The guard of four went with me (one was killed, two were wounded). We thrilled with the consciousness as we swept forward, 'This is war!' Then came